



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 40

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The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

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Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleaned streets of the city, very quiet, in a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfestations in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pissarro system, good tables, etc., and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid tableservice for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely restored and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of lavatories, flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

The rooms have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make it.

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been provided. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best service and attention. The electric train passes the door every ten minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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119, RUA DO OUVIDOR

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This establishment dispenses of a first class service, well and cuisine. All drinks are guaranteed to be of the best quality. All kinds of English and American feed drinks, as also beer on draft, COCKTAILS a specialty.

TURNER CO.
Proprietors.

From the N. Y. Shipping & Commercial List, Aug. 18.

NEW USES FOR ALUMINUM.

Aluminum bids fair to become within the next half-century one of the most useful of metals. Scarcely a week goes by that some new field of usefulness for it is not discovered. From a strong possibility of becoming the metal which enters most largely into the subsidiary coins of the United States government to the newest of shoes for the feet of horses, it runs through a catalogue of uses that is marvelous in its extent. Iron and steel have long been known as the two most useful metals. Aluminum must now be given an equal place with either of them.

Almost a revolution has been created by aluminum among the lithographers. The chances are that nine persons out of ten suppose the old stone process, as it is called, is still in vogue. This consisted of tracing on a slab of stone, known as lithographer's stone, what ever it was desired to take a lithograph of. To print these lithographs under the old system described necessitated the use of a flat press, and this meant slowness of speed. With the up-to-date aluminum lithographic plate it is different. The aluminum plate may be bent so that it will fit upon the cylinder of a fast press, making the speed fully 100 per cent. greater, and thus saving expense on the basis of the fact that time is money.

So far as Uncle Sam and aluminum are concerned there is much to think of. Should aluminum, as seems very probable now, succeed copper as the metal in use at the mint, every person who utilizes the penny will be affected. When that day comes, each cent will be light-weight and a thousand times more convenient to carry about. For this use aluminum is also preferable, it is said, from a hygienic standpoint, as copper affords a resting place for the microbes of various diseases, which aluminum certainly would not do.

Some months ago a series of experiments with aluminum were carried on at the United States mint at Philadelphia, and, although not as extensive as they might have been, were sufficiently so to prove that the substitution of aluminum for copper, if money was entirely feasible. Then after was reported upon by the congressional committee upon coinage, weights and measures, and in view of its report it is very likely that some action in the matter will be taken at the next regular session of Congress.

Speaking of the hygienic purposes of aluminum, it is said to be as excellent a purifier of water as there is. The salts of aluminum are insoluble in water. Consequently, it is plain that when these salts are formed the water can be strained and the impurities removed from it. Perhaps the most popular method of purification of water by means of aluminum is what is known as the trough method. The trough is composed of plates of aluminum and zinc or iron, six or eight inches apart.

One end of the tank affords an entrance for the volume of water which passes over the top of one plate and thence under the plate next to it, this being accomplished by the fact that the elevation of the plates is different. In connection with this tank or trough there is a moderate-sized electrical generator. Aluminum will not form the negative pole of a current, but the other plates used will. It is always the case that when an electric current comes in contact with water in this fashion it decomposes a certain portion of the fluid, as it were.

The result of this decomposition is that ozone is formed and oxygen freed. This means absolute extinction to any microbes or organic matter which the water might contain, leaving it, after meeting the purification the water of aluminum occasion, as clear and healthful as the water which flows from the purest spring. There are other methods of purifying water by the use of aluminum, but they are not adopted to any extent, the trough or tank system always having been productive of the best results.

Possibly one of the greatest claims of aluminum to preference is that it is cheaper, for, although the demand for it has tremendously increased, there has been no notable increase in price. It costs much less than zinc or copper, for instance, and it is replacing them in many instances, such as the manufacture of paper and celluloid. Even some of the most popular musical instruments are made of aluminum. The mandolin, the guitar, the banjo, are all constructed of the metal occasionally. Even the violin has been made of aluminum, and very successfully.

COFFEE CROP CONDITIONS.

PRESENT CROP ESTIMATED 4,500,000
FOR SANTOS, 3,500,000 TO 4,000,000
FOR RIO.

Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro.'s general circular dealing with coffee crop conditions, of August 27th, says:

The present crop is estimated by conservative firms at 4½ millions, minimum for Santos and 3½ to 4 millions for Rio. We have no doubt that the Rio and Santos crops together this year will be about the same as last, if not more. The increased acreage of new bearing trees from year to year is inuse, and there was no more damage done to the crop during the past year than in the year preceding. As we have pointed out in our previous circulars cables are received regularly every year about frosts, in July, too much rain in September and October, drought in December, etc., but these reports mostly come from sensational quarters, and to which the trade should not pay the slightest attention. In our January circular we mentioned that the reports about damage were only made to facilitate selling the crop at that time, and these same tactics may be repeated from year to year, and probably will be with all the more vigor the greater the supposed necessity. We think the coffee trade will find it too expensive to pay attention to estimates and theories when they have actual facts, in the way of receipts, before them. The receipts of the present crop, especially during this month, cannot be taken by anybody as a true indication of the size of the crop. The August receipts bid fair to foot up 1,500,000 bags, and while we do not assume from the excess of this year's receipts, as compared with those of last year, that this crop will be so much larger than the last one, nevertheless we think it will be at least quite as large.

As regards the outlook for the growing crop, there is no doubt that the immense number of new trees commencing fruit-bearing for the first time will swell the possibility of a larger production. Everything so far points to the largest crop ever raised, but then it is entirely too early to reach any conclusion.

We may, however, be sure that conditions so far are favorable, for if anything to the contrary was passing, it would be reported and exaggerated at once, therefore we again warn the trade not to place any reliance in any reports emanating from those sources which during the past year and a half sent out at least fifty different occasions incorrect, and we may add, false information. In many quarters it has been currently reported that present prices are the lowest ever known, and that there is a probability of a quick turn the other way. In correction of this statement we beg to say that everybody familiar with the trade ought to know that lower prices than the present ruled in 1882, when New York options sold below 5½ cents, and Havre below 40 francs, and besides, the quality of good average in Havre was then fully 14 per cent better than now. These prices lasted for about 3½ years, being interrupted for a short time by a Brazilian syndicate which in the end failed disastrously, notwithstanding the 1883-1884 crop (in which it attempted to control the markets) was a small one, only 5,050,000 bags. We mention this fact, as even a small crop did not help values, as even

if backed by a heavy syndicate of Brazil, when actual stocks were nearly as large as they are now. The now current talk about putting up prices quickly in the face of supplies that were never heard of or dreamed of, is therefore somewhat too hopeful. Nor has the present prosperity anything to do with the value of coffee. On the contrary, a part of our prosperity is based upon the low value of coffee, when looking at the fact that we are saving on the present prices we are paying in Brazil about \$50,000,000 per year, as compared with the average prices ruling from the 1st of July, 1886, to the 1st of July 1896—a larger amount than is realized from the highest prices received for the wheat exported from this country. That coffee is entirely dependent upon itself can be best illustrated by the fact that during the extremely bad years, from 1873 to 1878, coffee ranged higher in price than ever before, while from 1879 to 1883—years of great prosperity—coffee declined and reached the lowest point, even lower than to day. The panic of 1893 could not disturb values of coffee, an article entirely relying upon consumption and production, and as values remained high for so many years during depression in other products, it forms the very reason why the production of coffee has not only increased in Brazil, but in every country in the world where coffee could be raised. The high prices of former years are alone responsible for the current lower prices, and as on an average nature establishes a recompense in all things, so we expect to see coffee as much lower next year as it has been high in the past: nor will these prices reign in consequence of speculation—they will be governed entirely by the weight of the merchandise, and the invariable experience of the past has been that an article falling of its own weight cannot be rescued until the weight is relieved.

The production of other grades of coffee than Rio and Santos is progressing favorably. Some Europe antistatisticians have amused themselves for several years past by trying to make the crops, other than Rio and Santos, appear to be 4½ to 5 millions of bags. The majority of their figures have been out of proportion, so that their estimates fell short of the mark one million to two million bags. As regards Victoria and Bahia, we are informed that Bahia will produce less and Victoria more than last year, and that the two together will yield about the same quantity as last year, say 650,000 to 700,000 bags.

In regard to other mild coffee countries, we have no doubt that owing to the disappointing returns they have been receiving for coffee, much of the last crop has been held back. Under date of August 4th, we received a letter from San Salvador, stating that a large part of the last crop is still in the country. As the production in all of the coffee countries where the higher grades are raised is extremely profitable, the total quantity is likely to increase from year to year and 5½ to 6 millions of bags outside of Rio and Santos would be about the figure we can to day place upon it. The total production of the world will, in our opinion, be about the same as during the 1896-1897 crop, that is, a total of 14,000,000 bags, divided by about 8½ millions for Rio and Santos and 5½ millions for all other countries, with the possibility that one may be more and the other less, but we think that the total will not be far from the figure we mention.

The value of the egg crop of the United States is \$200,000,000, or \$50,000,000 more than the world's annual product of gold. It is greater than the product of gold, silver and all the metals in this country. Yet we hear very little about it, and people pay little attention to the cackling hen.—*Egg Reporter*. Great Scott! three times, and something over, the present value of the Brazilian coffee crop? No wonder the Yankee hen is a famous cackler!

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manufacturers of

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Soda Water,
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Seltzer Water,
Gas Waters,
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The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The establishment is under the charge of Mr. W. H. McGrath, chemist and manufacturer, who will guarantee that these mineral waters shall be equal to those imported from Europe.

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

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58, RUA JOSE' BONIFACIO, 58
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Vacancy for two English boys as boarders—general education for professions or business—portuguese, french, mathematics, science, etc.

Good play ground, special attention given to the happiness of the pupils and to their moral and physical development.

C. H. ILOTT, B. A. Cambridge.

To all whom it may concern.

I, Joseph Harcourt Lewis, of Porto Alegre, Brazil, hereby make public to all my friends and acquaintances that I am this day changing my name and signature, for private family reasons, from

JOSEPH HARCOURT LEWIS

JOSEPH CRANSTONE WOODHEAD
and that I hereby take upon myself all and full responsibility belonging to my old name and signature up to the present date.

Porto Alegre, 10th August, 1897.

JOSEPH CRANSTONE WOODHEAD.

SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board a "Olimpia" by Dr. Ermínio Pinto with Tincture of Nectandria and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four partially relieved.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Mungo says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandria Arnaria of Mr. Antero Lewis, with excellent results."

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandria Arnaria against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Nectandria Arnaria pills are formed in the same doses of the Nectandria, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixer, and Tincture of Nectandria Arnaria, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, hypoproteinism of blood, debility of the heart, loss of appetite, constipation, after labour and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as liquid to prevent the nausea; it is well to dilute them for adults and children, who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to receive orders by registered post to any part of Brazil or abroad for the small sum of \$3.00 per box, \$2.00 for 6 and \$0.50 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.

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1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

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A small house in a healthy neighborhood within 45 minutes of Rio da Ondina, with garden preferred. Address, with particular and terms: Alpha, c/o Rio Neto, Caxias 300, Rio de Janeiro.

THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL commercial man desires engagement in a responsible position.

Full particulars and satisfactory references on application to

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S. Paulo.

WANTED, birth as electrician or telegraph inspec-

sor. Trained at Siemens. Experienced in tele-

phone, Morse, Needle and electric light. Eight years

Brazilian reference. Age 33. Address K. c/o British

consul—Macau.

FOR SALE.

A Bar-lock type-writer, nearly new. Price \$300.

1 Marlin 32 Cal. sporting rifle \$100.

Address J. Birch, this office.

PETROPOLIS

To let furnished and well situated house with

garden, bath etc. Apply to L. M. this paper.

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS

The Anniversary Ball will be held at the Club on Saturday, 6th October. Invitations with the Secretary.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th September, 1897.

H. W. Stacey,

Hon. Soc.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate Gen-

eral, No. 2, Rue Central Camara, as to the following:

BROOK, William Keith—Is anxiously enquired after

by his family. It has been reported that he died in

Rio about July 4th.

Rio de Janeiro, October 2nd. 1897.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, and reports of prominent persons, market-tables of stocks, quotations and sales, summaries of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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59, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caxias 300.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5th, 1897.

The long-threatened resignation of Dr. Joaquim Murtinho as minister of industry, commerce and public works, has at last become effective, the President accepting it as tendered. It is understood that the minister, who has rendered good service in his advocacy of retrenchment in expenditures, was dis-

contented because his financial policy was not adopted. Unless the divergency was too wide for a satisfactory compro-

mise, we are inclined to think that Minister Murtinho did wrong in resigning.

We are greatly indebted to him for what has been done in regard to the lease of the Central railway, and he should have remained to see its realization. Up to the hour we go to press, his successor has not been announced.

We have already had occasion to comment on the popularity of the bicycile with young Brazilians. It is a healthful recreation, and anything which takes them away, even for a small part of the time, from the Ondina cafés and polices can not be otherwise than beneficial. We do not like the tendency to convert cycling into a race-course sport, and to make it a means of betting, but there is perhaps no way to avoid that altogether. The evil may be minimized, however, by opening the public parks to the cyclists, under certain restrictions, and preparing certain streets for their use.

In our opinion a wiser and better investment could not be made. It would contribute largely to the better physical development of the young, it would help to restrain many vicious tendencies by giving young men an innocent source of amusement, and it would in time exert a decidedly beneficial effect upon the people. We do not hold that this or any other out-door amusement will be able to wholly change the character and tastes of a people, but we do believe that where it can remove young men from corrupting influences for even a part of the time, and give them something to think of besides politics, the result can not be otherwise than beneficial. To this end we would recommend the macadamizing of certain back streets, or laying them with asphalt, in such a manner as to give a connected run from Largo do Machado as far out as the Botanical Garden. By the selection of back streets, the heavy traffic would be avoided and it would be easier to keep them in good repair. The additional expense would be slight, for repairing is going on continually. If the work is done well, these streets would become very popular, and the properties along them would at once become much more valuable, which would justify the city in asking the proprietors to contribute something toward the expense. In addition to this, the city would be doing a wise and politic thing were it to provide a public play-ground at some convenient point where cricket, tennis and other outdoor games could be properly enjoyed. These games should be looked upon as a part of every educational system, a means for the physical training of the young. No outlay of money could be wiser and more beneficial in the long run.

Could the city of Rio de Janeiro be induced to provide such facilities for healthful amusement, we have no doubt that other cities would not be slow in following the good example.

NEARLY a year ago a telegram to *The Times* relative to the business situation here was made the subject of a violent outburst of indignation, and the editor of this paper, who was accused of being the author of the telegram, was covered with abuse and threatened with deportation. The *Jornal do Comércio* led the assault and sought to prove that the telegram in question and the criticisms of this paper were untrue and actuated by malice. There was a characteristic echo of the controversy in the chamber of deputies, and even the chief of police took the unprecedented step of summoning a journalist before him to answer to all this silly denunciation and to justify a criticism permitted by law and guaranteed by the constitution. The affair collapsed of course, for it had no justification either in fact or in law. Last March the *República* made another feeble attempt to revive the matter, but failed. The controversy turned on the statements made by the *Times* correspondent and the editor of this paper in regard to the critical state of business affairs in this market. There have been innumerable confirmations of the truth of these statements since that time, some of which we have used in these columns. We now have the pleasure of placing on record the opinion of Deputy Glycerio himself. No one will accuse him of being an intentional enemy of the country, for he has had something to do with the government ever since the monarchy was overthrown. Few men have had a larger share in public affairs since then, and few can claim greater responsibility for the measures which have produced the present situation. He is now in opposition to the present government and his statements are of course actuated by political motives, but this will not wholly discredit his repeated assertion that the country is threatened with bankruptcy and ruin. We are now patiently waiting for Deputy Nilo Peçanha to denounce his colleague as an enemy of the republic and to demand his expulsion from the country. And we trust the *Jornal, Paz, Notícia* and other newspapers will

be consistent enough to join in the denunciation. For our own part, while we admit the truth of the statements made, we do not consider the situation so hopeless as Deputy Glycerio would have us believe. It is difficult, and desperate perhaps, simply because of the ruinous policy pursued by his own party. If honest measures of retrenchment and wise measures of taxation are adopted, the situation will very soon improve. Under good government Brazil can not fail to speedily recover and progress.

It ought to be apparent to congress that the government is engaged in a very difficult undertaking—that of regulating import duties to protect national industries and at the same time produce a large revenue. The two objects harmonize about as well as oil and water. If the national industries are adequately protected, then imports from abroad must be checked and the duties on them must disappear. On the contrary, if a large revenue is to be secured, then there must be a large importation on which duties are levied. The two objects can not be both secured at the same time. In view of this, a choice must be made, and in our opinion there ought to be no hesitation as to what it shall be. The government has for some time been placed in a very critical position. Its revenues have not kept pace with its expenditures, and its financial position has therefore been steadily growing more and more critical. Were we to reduce everything to a gold standard, it would be found that in many particulars the revenues have been really shrinking. As the credit as well as the orderly administration of the country is at stake—to say nothing of the well-being of the people themselves—these financial difficulties ought to receive the first and best consideration of congress. Now, what is to be done? Will congress look the dilemma square in the face and provide for a large revenue, or will it continue the policy of restricting imports in order to protect exotic industries? There is no really deserving industry which can not do with the protection afforded by a purely revenue-producing tariff. Those which can not be maintained on this basis are not worth consideration, for they are parasitic in character as well as burdensome in operation. Few will care to oppose a reasonable amount of protection for a really deserving industry; even the free trader would consent to that as a fair compromise between his views and those of the extreme protectionist who would prohibit importation on everything which can compete with a national product. But, in our opinion, Brazil is not in a position to now enter into the controversy between protection and free trade. The government needs funds, not only for its current expenses but for the satisfaction of maturing obligations. To obtain them, it must be at liberty to use its best source of revenue, which is the custom-house. It is financial suicide at the present time to discontinue or diminish a single one of the many streams of revenue which the custom-house can supply. Unhappily the importation of many articles has already ceased, and of many more it has diminished, the treasury being a heavy loser by the operation. The people have derived no benefit from the change, for they are paying more for the national product than they formerly paid for the imported article. The only parties to gain by it are the domestic manufacturers, who are enabled by such mischievous legislation to support profitable industries without incurring the ordinary risks of business. In our opinion, congress might well set these industries aside for the moment and give us a purely revenue-producing tariff—one that will encourage commerce and thus contribute to the needs of the treasury. It must be remembered that commerce has been thus far the main source of revenue and wealth in this country, and it would now be folly to discourage it in the interest of a questionable theory about protecting national industries.

[October 5th, 1897.

THE RIO NEWS.

5

THE CRISIS.
Deputy Francisco Glycerio, up to the end party in the chamber, the leader of the government since that date has been the leader of the opposition. Consequently he ought to be able to speak authoritatively on the financial situation, and we accordingly proceed to make some extracts from his speech on this subject at the sitting of the chamber on the 29th ult. We may also add that few men have contributed more to create this situation than Deputy Glycerio himself.

"What the country sees," he said, "is that the President of the republic shall keep his promise to reduce public expenditure, has refrained from going to his department after having written to the President, who promises resignation and demands that the President shall either accept it or, in the interest of public safety, execute his financial plan for reducing expenditure."

In this demand, added Deputy Glycerio, the minister is supported by public opinion.

"Is the situation distressing, he asked, 'or with bankruptcy, for the term has been used so often that it has lost its value and meaning.'

At the point in his speech he appealed to Deputy Benito de Andrade, belonging to the government party, who had interrupted him. Responding to him, the latter countered with the speaker in asserting that the country is threatened with ruin.

"What republican," then asked the speaker, after having worked to change the institutions of the country, does not feel his cheeks burn with shame, while his heart is pierced at seeing the wretched situation at which we have arrived? But, gentlemen, are we impotent? Are we powerless to save our institutions from ruin? Is it possible that government and congress are so devoid of capacity as to be unable to reduce the useless expenses that we are making?... But, on the verge of bankruptcy, we are on the verge of ruin. All organs of public opinion insert this.... We have no resources for meeting the engagements which we have contracted on account of our foreign debt."

"At this point the speaker was interrupted by Deputy Bueno de Andrade, who said that there was not even money enough to meet the ordinary administrative expenses of the government—an assertion in which the speaker concurred.

Such is the present financial situation depicted by one of those who, from the time of the provisional government up to the present date, have most contributed to it.

According to a writer in the *Gazeta do Vol-*
Brasil, the revenue receipts for 1896 and 1897 will probably be \$10,000,000 less than the estimate.

The *República* asserts that the government owes to French banks the sum of 75,000,000

"In less than eight years," says Dr. Amerio Moreira in an article in the *Jornal do Comércio*, "the governments, always pretending in the interest of the public, have reduced the country to penury. General prosperity is a myth. Ask the merchants who stay in the interior of the country what is the state of private wealth, and they will give you a definite answer."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 28.—*Senate.*—The army bill was voted in 3rd discussion. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber voted a resolution for prolonging the session to Nov. 1. Deputy Joaquim Chambra moved that the committee on the constitution be required to report on the legality of expenses made by the government without being registered at the tribunal of accounts.

SEPT. 29.—*Senate.*—Senator Gomes de Castro moved to ask for information in regard to the purchase of arms and ammunition. Senator Severino Vieira, in a speech on the army bill, said that, although convinced of the necessity of reducing the army, he did not feel authorized to propose it. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Nilo Paganini introduced a bill for taxing foreign fire and marine insurance companies and for requiring that foreign banks operating in Brazil shall have paid up capital equal to 50 per cent. of their nominal amount.

SEPT. 30.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—During the vote on amendments to the budget of the department of finance the proceedings became so disorderly that the sitting was twice suspended. Deputy Soárez, accompanied by a considerable number of members of the government party, left the chamber. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara moved to ask whether the government had authorized the signing of a provisional contract for the lease of its railroads.

OCT. 1.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The work of taking the vote on the amendments to the budget of the department of finance was concluded,

PROVINCIAL NOTES

It appears that Gen. Arthur Oscar is reporting his military plans to Julio de Castilhos as well as to his wife. Perhaps it would be well were the adjutant general to restrict the general's activity in that direction.

It is stated that a gold mine has been discovered on the Carmimata river in the municipal district of Piracicaba, S. Paulo.

A considerable defalcation in the telegraph agency at Campinas is reported, and an employee named Bastos is under arrest for it.

The arrest of the treasurer of the Taubaté postal agency, Sr. Henrique Coimbra, is announced. He is charged with a default of \$8,000.

Thefts of money contained in registered letters are reported at the S. Paulo and Baracena postoffices. The amount stolen at the former was \$2,000 and at S. Paulo the loss was still greater.

At the municipal election held at S. Fideli in the state of Rio de Janeiro, on the 3rd inst., there were disturbances, in which three men are reported to have been killed and many wounded.

A Park telegram of the 29th announces the suicide of Mr. Edward Rand, the well known American botanist residing there. The cause of so desperate an act is not given. Rand was widely known as an orchid collector.

Two custom-house officials came to blows at Pará a few days ago, and the matter was brought before the district judge. The latter avoided action, however, by declaring himself interested partly because of his friendship for one of the principals. The ways of justice are sometimes very peculiar!

The pressgäng continues at work in all parts of the state of Rio Grand do Sul. At Alegrete over 100 persons were arrested for the purpose of being forced to enlist. At Carinhanha three, who had been arrested for the same purpose, succeeded in obtaining their release by applying for a writ of habeas corpus. The commander of the district has received a telegram from the war department forbidding the use of the pressgäng in securing recruits for the army.

RAILROAD NOTES

It is said that the Porto Alegre and Uruguayan line produced a surplus of about \$100,000 during the first half of the current year.

It is said that the second period for receiving tenders for the Central railway will be only 20 days. As the parties interested have had time to investigate, this period will be quite sufficient.

It is stated that telegrams have been received from Paris to the effect that in the event of a new call for tenders for the lease of the Central, an exclusive proposal will be made by French capitalists. They propose to offer \$80,000,000 francs as an initial payment, and 15 per cent. of the gross receipts.

The proposal of Messrs. Greenwood & Co. for the lease of the Central was: an initial payment of £5,000,000 in three installments, of which the government is asked to guarantee 6 per cent and a small amortization, amounting in all to £32,500 a year. The improvements proposed, however, will make the guarantee purely nominal. It is proposed to organize a company with a capital of £2,000,000 of which one half in shares and the other half in debentures. The shares will be divided equally into ordinary and preference, and the government will take one half of the former.

The *Financial News* of Sept. 8th has the following from a correspondent:—"The two German bank directors who were, as already reported, in London last week negotiating for the Brazilian Central railway lease, returned to Berlin on Friday evening last. A provisional agreement has been drawn up, and the proposals have already been sent to the Brazilian government. The new syndicate, which believes its scheme to be acceptable and expects the approval of the Brazilian chamber, is to have a capital of £8,000,000, of which Messrs. Rothschild have a share amounting to £4,000,000, the German members, represented by the Berlin Disconto-Gesellschaft, participating with £2,000,000, and the French group, headed by the Comptoir National d'Escompte, with the same amount. The Paris correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has good grounds for stating that the lease is not the only matter concerned, but that railway debentures guaranteed by the state are also to be issued."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Financial News* writes (Sept. 5th) as follows:—"The only financial event of any importance was the journey of Herr von Hansenmeyer to London in the Brazilian railway business. Late there have been rumors that a preliminary treaty had been concluded, and that the German group, represented by the Disconto-Gesellschaft of Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg, would take 25 per cent. of the business, amounting in all to £5,000,000. But this has not, as yet, been confirmed, and it seems, on the contrary, that the negotiations continue. Formerly the departure of prominent heads of banks was generally followed by a boom of the Stock-Exchange. This time, also, the news induced some speculative purchases in shares of the Disconto-Gesellschaft; but the upward movement was neither important nor could it be maintained. The remembrance of the bad results of other South American undertakings of the same group had an effect the reverse

of stimulating."

It is estimated that the deficit of the Central railway will amount this year to \$5,000,000.

At the Gambá station of the Central railway the receipts last month amounted to \$13,339,680. At the S. Diogo station they amounted to \$75,423,820.

The station-master and eight other employees at the Parahybana station on the Central railway have been dismissed on account of the disappearance of articles valued at \$1,100 from a truck at that station.

On Saturday evening a case of fire-arms and ammunition, which had been sent to the S. Diogo station of the Central railway for shipment to S. João Nepomuceno, was seized by the station-master. Is the trade in such merchandise illegal and are station-masters authorized to seize the property of shipper?

It is incomprehensible how the public can submit to the very defective trainway service which we have in this city. We are willing to admit that the companies are not wholly at fault, for their revenues are badly restricted by the low fares now ruling. But they certainly could do something to improve the service. On some lines the rolling stock is quite insufficient and a large percentage of passengers is compelled to ride on the platforms or clinging to the footboards.

There has been called a meeting of the debt-holders of the Leopoldina Co. for the purpose of deciding whether they accept the proposal to which the shareholders of the company gave their assent at the general meeting on the 3rd of last April. Two-thirds of the debt-holders are present at this meeting no action will be taken and the call may be twice repeated. If the number of creditors responding to the call shall continue to be less than two-thirds, this will be considered tantamount to the rejection of the proposal. The meeting is to be held on the 16th inst. at the Banco da República.

The tender for the Central Brazilian railway was sent in to the Brazilian government on Thursday by an Anglo-German syndicate, the French not having joined. The terms offered vary somewhat from the conditions laid down by the government, but the main point is obscure, namely, the date on which the services are offered to the government. Of course it cannot be known yet from the government what regard the tender, and some time may elapse before it makes up its mind. But it does not seem likely that it will refuse so large a sum as five millions, which would be of immense advantage to it just now. If the tender is accepted the company will be an English company.—*The Skidell*, Sept. 11.

*From the South American Journal, September 11
THE LEASING OF THE BRAZILIAN STATE RAILWAYS.*

Thursday last, the 9th inst., was the day fixed by the Brazilian government for receiving tenders for the leasing of the Central railway system. We are in a position to announce that a proposal has been sent from London by a very powerful group of financiers, with whom are associated some of the leading financial houses of France and Germany. We have not yet heard whether any other independent offer has been made by continental financiers, but it is generally believed that none will be sent, since most of the strong houses are already interested in the tender to which we allude. The proposal varies from the conditions laid down by the government upon several points, and it is probable, therefore, that some weeks will elapse before a reply with regard to its acceptability can be received, as some of the modifications may require the assent of congress. As there is, however, we understand, nothing in the variation of the terms which is likely to arouse serious opposition, it is highly probable that the proposal will be accepted. If this is done, a very marked improvement will be effected in the Brazilian financial position and upon the rate of exchange, since the government will immediately pay at its credit in Europe the large sum of £5,000,000, and will thus be relieved from the necessity of remitting continually for the service of the foreign debt, and for the payment of such purchases as it may have to make on this side. Since the Central railway system will then pass into the control of an European administrator, and as the Leopoldina system will also shortly be taken over by an English company, the results of working of these lines may be expected to improve very considerably, and this, with the facilities which will probably be offered to commerce, should have a beneficial effect upon business generally. We think, therefore, that Brazilian bondholders, railway shareholders, and traders may now confidently look forward to better times being about to begin for them.

The proposal, we may state, was made in the name of Messrs. Greenwood & Co., of Austin Friars, representing the syndicate, in which MM. de Rothschild Frères, the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin, and the Comptoir National d'Escompte of Paris, and other influential houses are stated to be interested. We understand that the terms offered involve the formation of a company with a capital of £9,000,000, to be divided into ordinary and preference shares, and 5 per cent. debenture bonds.

As Deputy Glycerio seems to understand at last the wretched financial situation to which he has helped to bring the country, why doesn't he propose measures for reducing expenditure? It would at all events be partial compensation to the harm that he has done.

On last Tuesday a poor woman residing on Rua dos Inválidos found life so burdensome that she committed suicide by taking poison. By a singular chance the name of this unfortunate creature who thus ended a wretched existence was Felicidade Perpetua (perpetual happiness).

If President Prudente de Moraes has violated the laws of the country we have not the slightest desire to shield him from punishment.

We contend, however, that, when so

many crimes for which he is not responsible have been committed both before and since he took office, it is not just that he alone shall be punished.

There seems to be no doubt that the difficulties with which the government has to contend are greatly increased by the lack of ability displayed by some of the managers of its party. The failure of the senate, in voting the army bill, to provide for reducing and reorganizing the army is certainly a severe blow to the government's prestige.

Deputy Glycerio says that public opinion supports Minister Martinho in demanding a reduction of public expenditures. Why then are we hearing so loud an outcry against the proposed reduction of the army? And why is Deputy Glycerio himself not advocating such a reduction, together with a suspension of work on new cruisers for the navy?

If Jacobin congressmen are sincerely desirous of punishing President Prudente de Moraes for illegally spending public money without the competent registration at the tribunal of accounts, they will now perhaps be able to see what a pernicious example they set by granting impunity for the crimes committed under the government of his predecessor.

Among the passengers for this port per R. M. S. *Clyde*, which arrived on Sunday, we note the names of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wagstaff, who have been home on a four months visit. Mr. Wagstaff will at once assume charge of the British consulate-general in this city, which has been under the efficient management of Mr. C. B. Rhind during his absence.

LOCAL NOTES

The congressional session is prolonged to the 4th prox.

Vice-President Manoel Victorino is reported to be ill with malaria.

It is reported from Montevideo that the French cruiser *Duboulay* has sailed for this port.

A fire is reported from Rua D. Manoel this morning, but no particulars have as yet been received.

The President held a public reception at the Catete palace last evening, which was numerously attended.

Visconde de Ouru Preto and his son Dr. Affonso Celso arrived from Europe with their families on Saturday last.

On Sunday a discharged soldier of the 26th battalion of infantry was murdered on the Morro da Providencia by two soldiers of the 1st battalion.

The resignation of Dr. Joaquim Martinho having been accepted, Gen. Dionysio Cerqueira, minister of foreign affairs, temporarily takes charge of the portfolio of industry.

The temperature here during the past week was exceptionally cool and pleasant. On Sunday evening a refreshing thunderstorm visited us, followed by rainy weather yesterday.

A Santiago telegram reports a secret alliance between Argentina, Perú and Bolivia. Perhaps this is an outcome of the over-cordial reception to the Chilean squadron in this city last May.

The papers of the 30th announced that the minister of industry insists upon his re-election, and will remain at home until his successor is appointed. There is something peculiar in this apparent petulance.

The *Correio Paulistano* describes the policy of the government as moderate and patriotic, although firmly republican. The *República* objects to this description, but fails to show that it is not accurate.

The chamber of deputies is certainly achieving a reputation, and an enviable one as well. It is doing no really good work, and it is showing a taste for disorder and lawlessness that augurs ill for the future.

The delegates to the glycerista convention for nominating candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the republic met on last Thursday and elected a committee on credentials. Another meeting will be held tomorrow.

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October 2.—The rate was unchanged at 7½/6, when the market opened, but there were plenty of buyers at 8½/6 and offers of small transactions at this latter quotation, the 8½/6 being offered in the course of the morning the Louloya, or Brazilian business 7½/6, and, although there seemed to be very little actual business, the movement reported in other than bank sterling improved, and during the afternoon the tone slightly improved, the last few quotations falls of 7½/6—7½/6, the last for a counter business in foreign banks, while the lines da Republica accepted 7½/6, 7½/6, 7½/6, 7½/6, 7½/6, 7½/6, 7½/6, 7½/6 for ready bills. The movement reported was trifling at 7½/6 for bank and 7½/6—7½/6 for other sterling. Gold was sold at the Bolsa at 360½/6, 360½/6, 360½/6, where there were buyers at 358½/6.

October 4.—The banks opened at 7½/6 on London and this was the official rate all day, but the street was under the influence of some sort of rumors, which caused speculators to buy other bills at this rate, and it was said that the sellers openly attacked. At opening some trifling transactions were reported in bank at 7½/6, and in other sterling at 7½/6, at each of which rates there were buyers, but no sellers, and the market appeared to be somewhat quiet. Later some bills appeared at 7½/6, that found no buyers, and something was done at 7½/6, and the market closed at 7½/6, 7½/6, 7½/6, 7½/6, 7½/6 for other sterling. The quoted movement was very small, and the decline in rates more inexplicable from this fact, the extreme quotations ranging from 7½/6 to 7½/6, bank to 7½/6—7½/6 for other sterling. On the streets there were neither offers nor bids at the Bolsa.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

	Sep. 28.	Oct. 1.
8 Apólices, 5%	910½/00	
13 do	912	
50½ do	90	
20 do	1,210	
10,700½ do	1,210	
6 do	1,185	
75 Emprestito Municipal, regular	903	
200 deb. Sorocabana, R.R.	350	
69 n. Jornal do Comercio	160	
69 n. Credit Real do Brazil	26	
167 " do gold	37	
358 " Prelatif.	25	

Banks.

	Sep. 28.	Oct. 1.
10 Lavoura e Comercio	190	
50 National	50	
10 Republica	95	
50 do	141	
205 do	144 500	
100 do	145 500	

Miscellaneous.

	Sep. 28.	Oct. 1.
25 Sorocabana R.R.	65	
100 Loterias Nacionais	65	
325 do	200	

September 29.

	Sep. 29.	Oct. 1.
32 Apólices, 5%	60 500	
3 do	915	
3 do 10%	915	
42 do regist.	900	
125 Emprestimo Municipal	910	
36 n. Credit Real do Brasil	75	
262 " do	25	

Bank.

	Sep. 29.	Oct. 1.
20 Brazil Norte Americano	10 200	
26 Commercial	201	
26 Comercio	201	
25 Credit Real de S. Paulo	110	
120 Empresario Descontos	50	
50 Faculdades	50	
50 Lavoura e Comercio	50	
100 Union Ibero-Americanico	120	

Miscellaneous.

	Sep. 29.	Oct. 1.
10 Agricola Paranaense	2 400	
14 Biatrizile do Papéis Pintados	18 000	
16 Casa de Saude Dr. Eiras	2 200	
18 Cooperativa Militar	17 100	
5 Doens das Salinas	105	
75 Geral de Servicos Maritimos	11 000	
50 Ind. de Papéis Pintados	1,600	
75 Ind. Cooperativa de Papéis Pintados	35	
75 Ind. do Leite Quinhapim	90	
47 Jardim Botanico	105	
100 Loterias Nacionais	35	
80 " do	35	
100 Salliman, Ferreira e Construções	650	
100 Sorocabana R.R.	650	
10 Vila Ferreira Sapeuchy	350	
100 Vila Ferreira Sapeuchy	750	

SEPTEMBER 30.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
22 Apólices, 5%	922 500	
7 do	915	
30 do	920	
5 do 4%	1,012	
5 do	903	
100 Emprestimo Municipal	170	
70 deb. Sorocabana R.R.	350	
69 n. Credit Real do Brasil	37	
82 " Prelatif.	25	

Banks.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
10 Lavoura e Comercio	201	
50 National	201	
10 Republica	141	
205 do	144 500	
100 do	145 500	

Miscellaneous.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
100 Sorocabana R.R.	62 500	
100 Boanacana, Inc.	10	
12 Credito Real do Brasil	2 500	
10 Loyalidade	2	
13 Prosperidade	14	
10 do	15 200	
20 Vigilancia	5 600	
90 Melhoramentos no Brasil	21	
100 Loterias Nacionais	35	
100 do	350	
600 Ind. Serraria da Vale	39	
100 Melhoramentos da Lagona e Botafogo	1,150	
500 Central Alagoana R.R.	200	
100 Forjas e Estaleiros 2000	50	
100 Siderurgica 2000	100	
100 Siderurgica 40%	10	
200 Brasil Territorial	1,450	
300 Melhoramentos no Maranhão	210	

OCTOBER 1.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
3 Apólices, 5%	924 500	
3 do	922	
5 do 4%	1,195	
11 do	1,200	
11 do 10%	902	
74 do	905	
133 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 20%	35	

Banks.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
30 Comercio	208	
100 Lavoura e Comercio	100	
8 do	28	
49 500	49 500	
100 Republica	50	
40 Rural	145	

Miscellaneous.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
100 Sorocabana R.R.	62	
100 Brumado Industrial	10	
60 Loterias Nacionais	100	
15 Melhoramentos no Brasil	23	
12 Bisnacalora do Cafe	23	
12	34	

OCTOBER 2.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
--	----------	---------

Miscellaneous.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
--	----------	---------

OCTOBER 4.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
--	----------	---------

Miscellaneous.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
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OCTOBER 5.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
--	----------	---------

Miscellaneous.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
--	----------	---------

OCTOBER 6.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
--	----------	---------

Miscellaneous.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
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OCTOBER 7.

	Sep. 30.	Oct. 1.
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</div

[October 5th, 1897.]

Giro Geral...	Liverpool	—
Good News...	Baltimore	16 Sept.
Helen M. Atwood...	Quebec	21 Sept.
Inger...	Hamburg	14 Aug.
Josephine...	Baltimore	14 Aug.
J. J. Lawrencester...	Hamburg	26 Aug.
Kirkdale...	Baltimore	29 Aug.
Lanarkshire...	London	7 Aug.
Lauriston...	Ghent	30 Aug.
Maviposa...	Rangoon	23 July
McLeod...	London	27 Aug.
Maria Ewtha...	Marseilles	28 Aug.
Maurice Allegro M...	Bangkok	—
May Queen...	Hamburg	18 Aug.
Monrovia...	New York	18 Aug.
Mirelu...	Hamburg	26 Aug.
Newton...	Newport	—
No. 1...	Quebec	—
Nimba...	Hamburg	27 Aug.
Oberga...	Baltimore	15 Sept.
Pearl Regen...	Stockholm	—
Peterson...	Hamburg	26 Aug.
Robert S. Beward...	Porto	—
Serra...	Rangoon	3 July
Sierra Lueca...	Santos	14 July.
Spira...	Baltimore	15 Sept.
Serreri (str.)...	Westerville	15 Aug.
Tulisan...	Hamburg	12 Aug.
Utopia...	Stockholm	21 Aug.
Victoria...	Hamburg	21 July
Varuna...	Peusacola	26 Aug.
Wild Wood...	—	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
Sept. 27	La Plata Fr.	Bordeaux* 17 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
27	Paraliba Fr.	Havre* 30 ds.	Chargeurs Réunis.
27	Peveline Big.	New York* 22 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
27	Orion Brit.	Baltimore* 13 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
27	Paranaquá Ger.	Rio Grante*	Ed. Johnson & Co.
28	Orissa Brit.	Liverpool*	Norton, Megaw & C.
28	Ceresbel Brit.	do*	Messageries Maritimes.
28	Orion Brit.	River Plate*	C. Crosta & Co.
28	Hyde's Fr.	Santos* 16 ds.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
29	Colombo Ital.	do* 18 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
30	Azuazones Ger.	Santos* 17 ds.	John Moore & Co.
30	Horn Brit.	do* 18 ds.	John Moore & Co.
Oct.	Durera Brit.	Cardiff* 26 ds.	John Moore & Co.
1	Orion Aust.	Trieste* 41 ds.	John Moore & Co.
1	Rio de Janeiro Ital.	Genoa* 19 ds.	John Moore & Co.
1	Levi Thor Brit.	do* 20 ds.	John Moore & Co.
2	Asiti Prince Brit.	New York* 22 ds.	John Moore & Co.
2	Béru Fr.	Marseilles* 22 ds.	Karl Valius & Co.
3	Clyde Brit.	Southampton* 17 ds.	Royal Mail.
3	Obers Big.	London* 30 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Sept. 27	Bela Brit.	New York	Coffee.
28	Oropesa Brit.	Liverpool*	Sundries.
28	Paranaquá Ger.	Hamburg	do
28	Orissa Brit.	do	do
28	La Plata Fr.	River Plate.	do
29	Brest Fr.	Bordeaux*	do
29	Hyde's Fr.	do	do
29	Wartburg Ger.	do	do
29	Itapirica Ger.	do	do
30	Colombo Ital.	Genoa*	do
Oct.	1	Orion Ger.	do
1	Himbergs Nor.	Buenos Aires.	do
1	Herschel Brit.	Santos.	do
2	Leviline Big.	New York.	Sundries.
2	Astic Prince Brit.	College.	do
2	Levi Thor Brit.	do	do
2	Amazonas Ger.	New Orleans.	Sundries.
2	Vala Brit.	Hamburg*	do
3	Duotor Brit.	Santa Lucia	Ballast.
3	Béru Fr.	Galveston	do
3	Hyde's Fr.	River Plate*	Sundries.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- October 4th

Circulation	Public Funds		
264,133,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólice).		
102,035,000	Bonds of 1883.		
124,035,000	Stock 4½% (gold), converted.		
11,734,000	Gold Loan, 1888, 6½%.		
24,337,000	Do 1889, 4½%.		
12,000,000	Do 1890, 4½%.		
17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.		
Fct. 10,030,000	of Milão, Gerates, 5%.		
Fct. 65,000,000	11 of Rio de Janeiro, 5%.		
	Ediprestimo Municipal.		
			158,000 -- 162,000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Comercial.	\$200\$	\$205,000 -- 208,000
20,000,000	Comercial.	200	8,000 -- July 97
21,000,000	do 2nd series.	80	3,200 -- July 97
10,000,000	Construtor.	200	8,000 --
20,000,000	Credito Movel.	200	2,000 -- June 96
10,000,000	Lavraria e Comercio.	200	6,000 -- July 97
10,000,000	do 2nd series.	100	3,000 -- July 97
110,215,000	Nacional Brasileiro.	200	6,000 -- July 97
20,000,000	Repuliblica do Brasil.	200	6,000 -- July 97
20,000,000	Rural e Hypotecario.	200	9,000 -- July 97
	do 2nd series.	100	4,500 -- July 97

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
3,000,000\$	Caravelas a Ayuores.	180\$	
110,000,000	Leopoldina.	200	\$5,000 -- 6,000
15,000,000	Muzambio.	100	
62,000,000	Oeste do Minas.	200	
	do 2nd series.	75	9,000 --
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.	200	6,000 --
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Iauana.	200	60,000 -- 61,000
	do 2nd series.	60	12,500 -- 13,000
43,000,000	Vila Ferrea Sapucaia.	200	6,000 -- 6,500

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botanico.	200\$	1015,000 -- 108,000
12,000,000	S. Christovao.	200	151,000 -- 155,000

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Allianç.	200\$	150,000 -- 193,000
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.	200	5,000 -- 11,000
3,000,000	Carioeca.	200	10,000 -- 16,000
6,000,000	Confingura Industrial.	200	10,000 -- 16,000
1,000,000	D. Izabel.	200	30,000 -- Jan. 97
1,300,000	Industria Micaela.	200	20,000 -- Feb. 97
1,000,000	Manufactura Fluminense.	200	8,000 -- Mar. 97
1,000,000	Petropolitana.	200	10,000 -- July 97
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.	200	
350,000	Santa Luisa.	200	

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro,

October 3d, 1897.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
bk Brill.	363	Aug. 21	New York.	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
lug Priscilla.	612	Sept. 1	Philadelphia.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
bk Bremen.	100	Sept. 1	New York.	John Moore & Co.
bk Alice.	480	Sept. 1	New York.	Eddy, M. & Guerin.
bk Amy.	665	Sept. 1	Baltimore.	Levering & Co.
Argentine				
lug M. B. Tower.	531	Sept. 18	Macao.	Pires Coelho & Irmão.
British				
sp Organisa.	265	Aug. 21	Leith.	Gas Co.
lk White Thistle.	112	Sept. 1	Leith.	Gas Co.
lk Crichton Col.	100	Sept. 1	Leith.	Gas Co.
lk Wolfe.	949	Sept. 1	Leith.	Wilson Sons & Co.
lk Dee.	1115	Sept. 1	Leith.	To order.
lk Cambria.	1252	Sept. 1	Leith.	Brazilian Coal Co.
lk Rockhurst.	1333	Sept. 1	Leith.	Wilson Sons & Co.
lk Ariane.	1339	Sept. 1	Leith.	Wilson Sons & Co.
lk Conductor.	1692	Sept. 1	Leith.	Souza Alves & Co.
lk Keldervale.	1312	Sept. 1	Leith.	Fair Industrial.
lk Keltia.	1000	Sept. 1	Leith.	Brazilian Coal Co.
lk Dalmatia.	849	Sept. 1	Leith.	V.W. Guimaraes & Co.
lk Dahlman.	859	Sept. 1	Leith.	C. Heckscher & Co.
lk Ingwoool.	931	Sept. 1	Leith.	F. L. Ferraz.
sp Cortez.	2238	Sept. 1	Leith.	Gas Co.
sp Goliath.	2321	Sept. 1	Leith.	Brazilian Coal Co.
sp Ingwool.	267	Sept. 1	Leith.	In districts.
sp Ingwool.	267	Sept. 1	Leith.	D. S. Nicolson & Co.
sp Electra.	1068	Sept.		
Paraguayan				
bg Sophie.	254	Aug.	Port Elizabeth.	To order.
German				
bk India.	1865	Sept.	Rangoon.	John Moore & Co.
bk Germany.	826	Oct.	Rangoon.	Wilson Sons & Co.
Paraguayan				
bk Italia.	773	June.	Marseilles.	To order.
bk Angolite R.	780	Aug.	Marseilles.	A. Aventier & Co.
bk San Antonio.	493	Sept.	Marseilles.	D. J. da Silva & Co.
bk Glissone Pigneone.	613	Sept.	Marseilles.	A. Aventier & Co.
lk Sole.	411	Sept.	Marseilles.	A. Aventier & Co.
bk V. da Guarda.	843	Oct.	Marseilles.	A. Aventier & Co.
Norwegian				
sp Garibaldi.	125	Aug.	Cardiff.	Brazilian Coal Co.
lk Charles Dickens.	1270	Sept.	Cardiff.	C. Heckscher & Co.
lk H. H. Miller.	1295	Sept.	Cardiff.	C. Heckscher & Co.
lk Richard.	1309	Sept.	Cardiff.	Wilson Sons & Co.
lk Prince Arthur.	1331	Sept.	Cardiff.	B. Rodrigues & Co.
lk Loftus.	1482	Sept.	Cardiff.	To order.
lk Fjord.	1495	Sept.	Cardiff.	C. Heckscher & Co.
lk Arne.	1518	Sept.	Cardiff.	C. Heckscher & Co.
lk Geumna.	1475	Sept.	Cardiff.	Wilson Sons & Co.
sp Fritz Reuter.	1475	Sept.	Cardiff.	Wilson Sons & Co.
lk Viva.	493	Sept.	Cardiff.	A. Aventier & Co.
lk Fjord.	497	Sept.	Cardiff.	A. Aventier & Co.
lk Constant.	525	Sept.	Cardiff.	To order.
lk Signal.	908	Sept.	Cardiff.	Brazilian Coal Co.
sp Teutonic.	391	July	Cape Verde.	I. A. G. Santos & Co.
sp Oceano.	113	Aug.	Galo do Sol.	Marcelo Jr. & Co.
lk Atlantico.	504	Sept.	Calis.	Macêdo Junior & Co.
lk Ischia.	1183	Sept.	Oporto.	Macêdo Junior & Co.
sp Caudier.	1387	Sept.	Cardiff.	Wilson Sons & Co.
Spaish				
bg Anna.	156	Aug.	Villa do Prado.	Souza Alves & Co.
Spaish				
lk Valentine.	703	Aug.	Sunderland.	Theodim, R. & Co.

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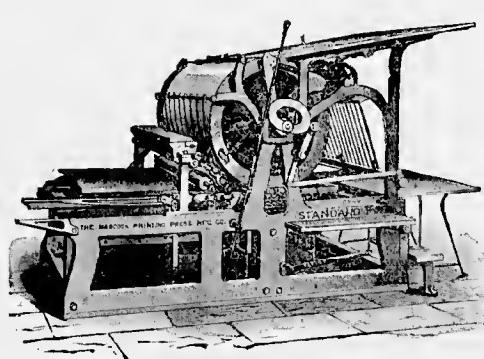
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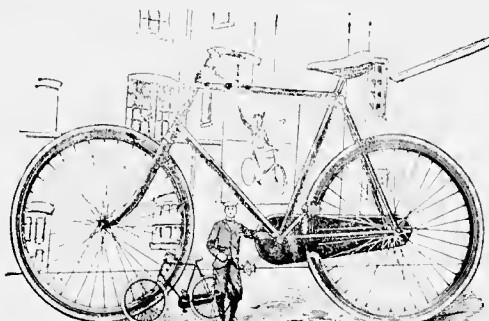


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" 6	Thames		Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Char- loung and Southampton
" 13	Ebro		Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Havre, Southampton and Antwerp

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